HADYDON, Boleslaw; MASIAK, Michal; CICHOCKI, Waclaw

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(BIOTIN defic.)
(FATTY ACIDS defic.)
(ECZEMA etiol.)
(ARTERIOSCLEROSIS etiol.)

CICHOCKI, Waclaw; LIPNICKI, Bogdan

An epidemic of diarrhea in newborn infants. Pediat. Pol. 38 no.12: 1065-1068 D'63

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*

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(HEART,
intracardiac thrombus in left auric., giant (Pol))
(THROMBOSIS,
intracardiac thrombus in left auric., giant (Pol))

CICHOLSKA, Aniela; GEORGIADES, Jerzy

Investigations on morphological changes caused by adenoviruses on tissue Detroit-6. Bull.Inst.Marine M. Gdansk 11 no.3/4:113-120 '60.

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(TISSUE CULTURE) (ADENOVIRUS culture)

ZIELINSKI, Tadeusz; GEORGIADES, Jerzy; CICHOLSKA, Aniela; JORDAN, Eugenia

Clinical observations on the ancolytic activity of viruses.
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(ADENOVIRUS)
(UTERUS NEOPLASMS ther)

CICHOMSKI, S.

The Electrochemical Plants in Zabkowice. Przem chem 41 no.7: 405 Jl '62.

CICHON, Henryk, Mgr. inz.

Tasks and means of telemechanics in electric-power engineering. Pt. 2. Energetyka Pol 15 no.6:185-189 Je '61. (EEAI 10:9)

(Telemechanics) (Electric engineering)

CICHON, KAZIMIERZ.

Factors influencing the quality of manufactured cement. Kazimierz Cichoń. *Cement-Wapno-Gips* 10, No. 10, 61–3 (1951).—A review on raw materials, their prepn., and burning and grinding of clinker. Frank J. Hendel

CICHON, Kazimierz (Mgr. Engr.):

"Need For Reclassification of Portland Cements" Krakow, Cement-Wapno-Gips, Jan 56.

CICHON, KAZIMIERZ

POLAND/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and their Application. J-12
Glass. Ceramics. Construction Materials.

Abs Jour: Referat Zh.-Kh., No 8, 1957, 27777.

Author : Kazimierz Cichon, Stefan Stolinski.
Inst :
Title : Slag Cement Manufactured by Mixing Portland Cement "250" with Milled Granulated Blast Furnace Slag.

Orig Pub: Cement. Wapno. Gips., 1956, 12, No 10, 226-228.

Abstract: Experiments of producing slag-Portland cement (SPC) by separate milling of basic components are described. Portland cement of the "250" brand and two kinds of slag-basic and acid- were taken for the experiments. The dosage of slag in the mixtures was from 20 to 70%. The strength of the produced SPC at all the slag dosages (with the exception of 70% of acid slag at the 7th day's test) was not only not below the strength of the initial Portland cement, but even exceeded it.

Card : 1/1 -123-

CICHON, R.

"Measurement of the Level of Liquids and Its Regulation." p. 27, Praha, Vol. 4, no. 1, Jan. 1954. "A Smile Is also a Remedy." p. 29, Praha, Vol. 4, no. 1, Jan. 1954.

SO: East European Accessions List, Vol. 3, No. 9, September 1954, Lib. of Congress

CICHON, Viktor, inz.

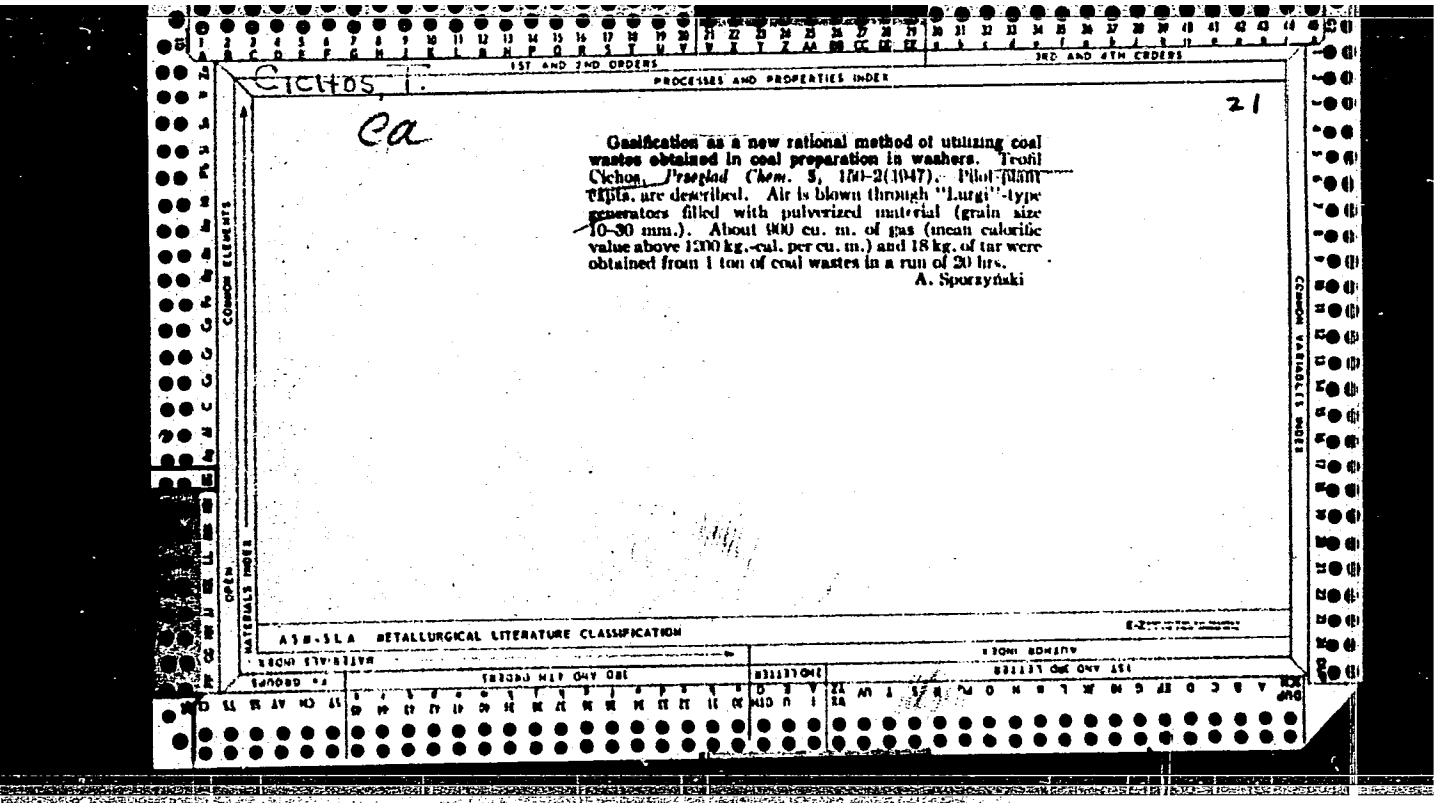
Production and laying of complete roof panels. Poz stavby 11 no. 12: 648-650 '63.

1. Vyzkumne a vyvojove pracoviste KSNPSV, Ostrava.

CICHOPEK, Edward, mgr inz.

Propagation of technological progress among foundry workers. Przegl techn no.52:10 30 D '62.

1. Przewodniczacy Zarzadu Oddzialu Stowarzyszenia Technicznego Odlewnikow Polskich, Kielce.



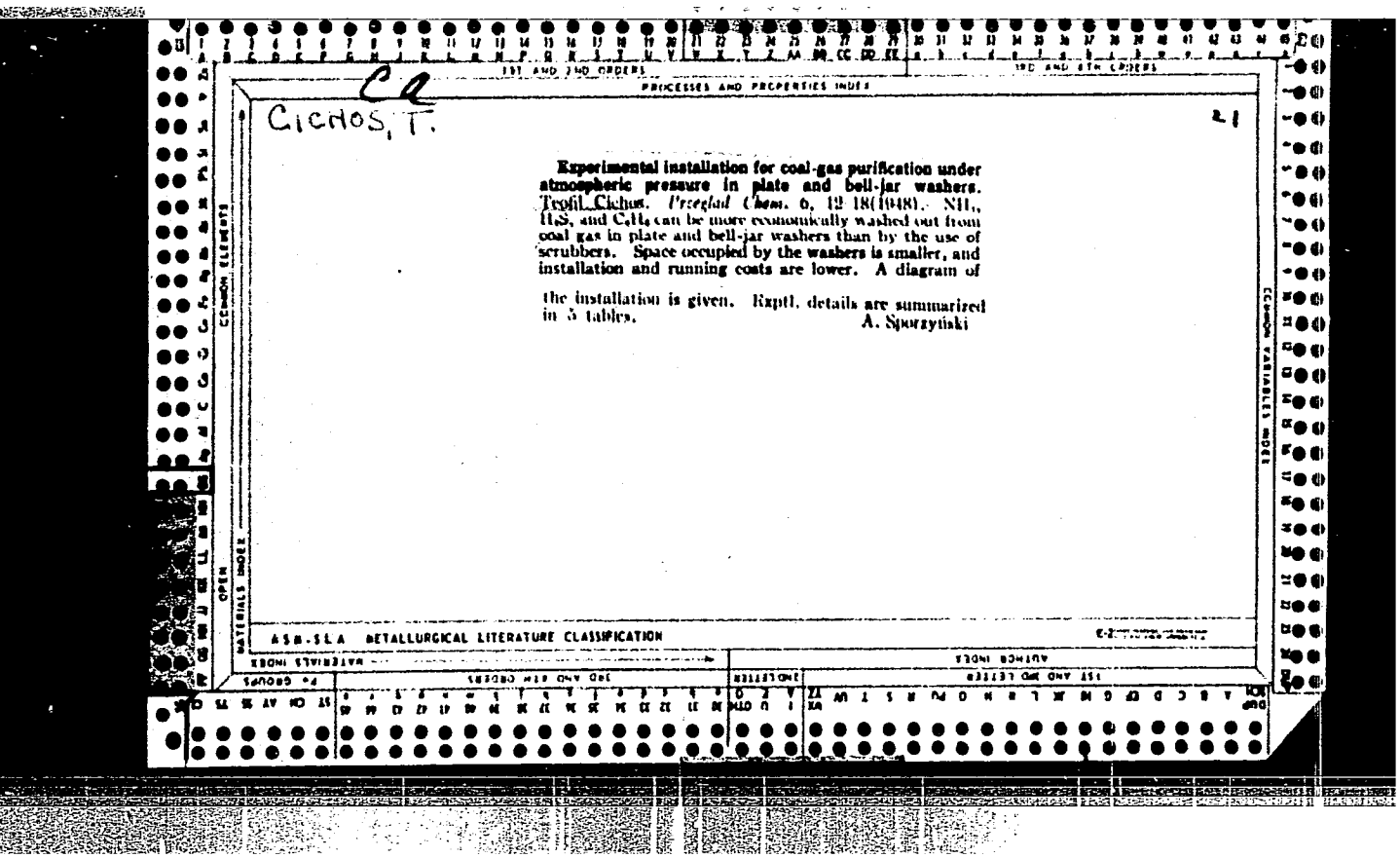
CICHOS, T.

Ca

21

Gasification as a new rational method of utilizing coal wastes obtained in coal preparation in washers. Teofil Cichos. *Przegląd Chem.* 5, 170-2(1947). Pilot-plant expts. are described. Air is blown through "Lurgi"-type generators filled with pulverized material (grain size 10–30 mm.). About 900 cu. m. of gas (mean calorific value above 1200 kg.-cal. per cu. m.) and 18 kg. of tar were obtained from 1 ton of coal wastes in a run of 20 hrs.

A. Sporzyński



Ca

CICHOS, T.

2 1

Experimental installation for coal-gas purification under atmospheric pressure in plate and bell-jar washers. Trofil Cichos. *Przeglad Chem.* 6, 12 18(1948).- NH_3, H_2S, and C_6H_6 can be more economically washed out from coal gas in plate and bell-jar washers than by the use of scrubbers. Space occupied by the washers is smaller, and installation and running costs are lower. A diagram of the installation is given. Exptl. details are summarized in 5 tables.

A. Sporzyński

P/044/61/000/006/003/004
D001/D101

AUTHOR: Cichosz, E., Captain, Master of Engineering

TITLE: Thrust reversers

PERIODICAL: Wojskowy przegląd lotniczy, no. 6, 1961, 35-42

TEXT: The instructive article explains the principles of four types of thrust reversers for jet aircraft designed by the French companies "SNECMA" and "ONERA", the US company Power Jets and the British firm Rolls Royce. The efficiency of thrust reversers in landing run reduction and other advantages are briefly explained. There are 6 figures and 7 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 5 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to English-language publications read as follows: R.H. Colley, "Thrust Reversal for Jet Aircraft", Journal of the Royal Aeronautical Society, October 1959; H. Constant, "Pyestock's Contribution to propulsion", Journal of the R.A.S., April 1958; K. W. Pearce, "The Future for Solid Propellant Rockets", Journal of the R.A.S., April 1959; Rolls-Royce Reversers, Flight, 6 Febr. 1959.

Card 1/1

20607

P/044/61/000/005/002/004
D002/D101

26.2171

AUTHOR: Cichosz, E., Captain, Master of Engineering

TITLE: Refrigeration of supersonic aircraft

PERIODICAL: Wojskowy przegląd lotniczy, no. 5, 1961, 23-35

TEXT: The instructive article deals with: (1) the causes and effects of heat developed by the passage of high-speed aircraft through air; (2) the means of protecting an aircraft against heat; and (3) western airborne refrigeration and air conditioning installations. With reference to (1) the author lists three basic sources of heat generation in some aircraft parts at high speed: (a) Air compression on aircraft's leading surfaces; (b) viscosity of air flowing past an aircraft; and (c) the interior heat of an aircraft. The first cause of heat generation is due to the impact pressure of a part of the airstream which flows almost perpendicularly to some surfaces of the aircraft. At the stagnation point, the air stream comes almost to a rest. It loses its kinetic energy which is converted into heat and pressure. The temperature increase is proportional to the square of

Card 1/7

flow speed before stagnation. This appears from Bernoulli's theorem which can be converted into a formula to calculate the temperature increase at the stagnation point of the flow:

$$\Delta t^{\circ} = \frac{V^2}{2010}$$

Substituting "V" by the aircraft's velocity, expressed in m/sec, we obtain the temperature increase for flight at sea level in a cloudless atmosphere, i.e., for conditions of the highest rise in dynamic temperature characteristic of kinetic heating of the aircraft. The dependency of the temperature increase on flight speed is represented in the table below:

m/sec	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000
km/hr	360	720	1080	1440	1800	2160	2520	2880	3240	3600
Δt°	5.0	20	45	80	124	179	244	318	402	497

The above dependency defined for various altitudes and flight in a cloudless atmosphere was calculated according to the formula

$$Tc = (1 + \frac{k-1}{2} Ma^2) Th$$

where Tc is the total dynamic temperature in °K, Th - the surrounding temperature in °K at altitude "h", k = 1.4 (ratio of heat capacities). During a flight in clouds the dynamic temperature decreases by 20-40%; the increase in temperature (for flights at an altitude H-0 km) is calculated according to the formula:

$$\Delta t^\circ = (0.60 \div 0.80) \frac{V^2}{2010}.$$

Appropriate values were compiled in the table below:

m/sec	200	400	600	800	1000
Δt°	12 ÷ 16	48 ÷ 64	107 ÷ 143	191 ÷ 254	298 ÷ 399

The second cause of heat generation is heating due to friction in the boundary layer. The third cause also builds up heat - cold air flowing through the engine at low speed is a good engine coolant, whereas at high speeds the air is heated in the intake and compressor and, therefore, incapable of absorbing heat from the engine. Thus,

interior heating of the aircraft follows. At supersonic speeds, general heating of the aircraft can reach twice the kinetic heat or even more. Such a considerable increase in temperature can directly or indirectly make further flight impossible or, in the extreme case, destroy the aircraft. Consideration must be given to the fact that, besides the above-mentioned heating causes, there are three more factors which significantly influence the degree of heating of an aircraft: (1) The heat conductivity coefficient of the covering material; (2) dimensions of aircraft surfaces (especially the leading ones); and (3) duration of flight. Some of the technological means of eliminating unwanted temperature increases are: Titanium and its alloys withstanding temperatures up to 600°C; stainless steel used for the construction of exposed parts; heat-resistant alloys, such as "Nimonic" and the SAP alloy obtained from sintered aluminum oxide powder withstanding temperatures over 400°C (the latter having been discussed at the 3rd European Aviation Congress in Brussels in 1958); lithium introduced between the dual skin of aircraft, much like in exhaust valves of piston engines; sharp leading edges and fuselages

tipped with long needle-point nose cones to cut through the air stream (much like in the American experimental aircraft X-15); refrigeration of some aircraft parts by means of liquid oxygen or by a protective layer of gas (e.g., nitrogen) jetted onto the skin; insulation with low thermal conductivity materials, for reasons of weight preferably heat-resistant plastics reinforced with glass fiber to cover aircraft parts exposed to heat; new heat-resistant plastics based on phenol, polyester, epoxy, and silicone resins are presently being developed; a newly suggested surface refrigerating method which uses "perspiration" - a liquid with a high vaporization heat is oozed through the porous skin of the aircraft thus cooling its surfaces; sacrifice of part of the skin to melting (evaporization). This method has already been applied in ballistic missiles; introduction of small-size aircraft equipment as well as substitution of hydraulic installations by more heat-resistant pneumatic systems. Refrigeration is necessary to provide further reduction in temperature for the crew and electronic equipment. The author describes various western refrigerating installations used in contem-

porary aircraft of the open air or steam, closed air or steam, and mixed air and steam circulation types. He also compares them for efficiency and points out that much data on laboratory and experimental work, especially that which concerns refrigeration equipment in military aircraft is classified material and therefore not available. Despite the restriction, it can be stated that installations with open cycle air circulation have low weight, because revolution speeds of 80,000-100,000 rpm are used (obtained mainly due to accurate balancing of rotors and refrigeration of bearings). Lubrication is performed by means of a wick saturated with oil. The latter is the only part of the installation which requires servicing. Such an installation used in military aircraft works from 250-500 hours between overhauls. A large installation used in passenger aircraft operates without overhaul for 12,000 hours. Associated heat exchangers are made of light alloy parts and soldered; their thermal efficiency is at least 80%, i.e., the decrease in temperature in the exchanger amounts to 80% of the initial difference of temperature. Closed cycle system circulation is most practical in long-range aircraft flying at speeds of from 2-2.5 M. Present-day installations

20607

Refrigeration of supersonic... P/044/61/000/005/002/004
D002/D101

(made e.g. by Hamilton S.D.) used for refrigeration of electronic equipment, cabin and tires, can reduce air temperature by about 500°C within a second; in experimental aircraft, heavy-duty refrigerating equipment is used. It consumes a considerable amount of energy produced by the aircraft power plant. An installation in which the air jet is used only for air conditioning of the cabin and of some equipment weighs 400 kg; along with the auxiliary drive for compressors and ventilators it weighs about 600 kg. There are 9 figures, 2 tables, 1 photo and 5 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and 4 non-Soviet bloc. The references to English-language publications read as follows: E.J. Gabbay, "Open cycle refrigeration - the bootstrap refrigerator", Aircraft Engineering, no. 249/1958; E.J. Gabby, "Some aspects of refrigeration in supersonic aircraft", Journal of the Royal Aeronatical Society, no. 575, 1958. [Abstracter's note: The author's name is spelled two ways in the original]; J.F. Fudge, "Temperature barrier slows progress", Missiles and Rockets, 23 Nov 1959; E.W. Still, "Air conditioning in aircraft", Journal of R.A.S. no. 563/1957.

Card 7/7

CICHOSZ, E., kapitan, mgr.,inz.

Reducing the noise of jet engines. Wojsk przegl 15 no.10:24-34 O '61.

P/044/62/000/006/003/005
D002/D101

AUTHOR: Cichosz, E., Captain, Master of Engineering

TITLE: The use of plastics reinforced with glass fiber

PERIODICAL: Wojskowy przegląd lotniczy, no. 6, 1962, 50-62

TEXT: In response to a conference on plastics convened by the Stowarzyszenie Inżynierów Mechaników Polskich (Association of Polish Mechanical Engineers) in Gdynia on March 22-23, 1962, which enhanced the use of plastics in all industries, an informative review is given of glass fiber reinforced plastics, their properties and uses in aircraft engineering. The US aircraft Douglas DC-8, Piper PA-29 "Papoose", and the company Aerojet General Corp. are mentioned for an extensive use of glass fiber laminate parts in aircraft and rockets. There are 11 figures.

Card 1/1

WOJTOWICZ, Janusz, mgr; STRUS, Zygmunt, mgr inż.; CICHOSZ, Wiesława, mgr; RAJ, Bronisław, mgr inż.

Use of Alifal for flotating nonferrous ores. Rudy i metale 9 no. 5:261-262 My '64.

CICHOWICZ, L.

CICHOWICZ, L. A Theory on the Shape of the Earth. Przeglad geodezyjny, Warszawa (Polish Association of Land Surveyors), Feb. 1953, v. 9, no. 2, p. 52

CICHOWICZ, L.

"The Meniscus Transition Instrument of Maksutov-Pavlov." p. 204.
(Przeglad Geodezyjny. Vol. 9, no. 7 July 1953, Warszawa.)

Vol. 5, no. 6
SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions./Library of Congress, June 1954, Uncl.

CICHOWICZ, L.

CICHOWICZ, L. Astronomy and Radio. Przeglad geodezyjny, 1953, v. 9, no. 8, p. 227.

CICHOWICZ, L.

CICHOWICZ, L.

Astronomical instruments of Copernicus, p. 215. (PRZEGLAD GEODEZYJNY, Warszawa, Vol. 10, no. 7, July 1954.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 1, Jan. 1955, Uncl.

CICHOWICZ, L.

"From the History of Time Service." p. 51 (Przegląd Geodezyjny. Vol. 10, no. 2, Feb. 1954, Warszawa.)

Vol. 3, no. 6

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions./Library of Congress, June 1954, Uncl.

CICHOWICZ, L.

"Gazik in the Field; A Short Story." P. 114, (PRZEGLAD GEODEZYJNY, Vol. 10, No. 4, Apr. 1954. Warszawa, Poland.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3, Nol 12, Dec. 1954, Uncl.

CICHOWICZ, L.

"Eclipse of the Sun on June 30, 1954." P. 147, (PRZEGLAD GEODEZYJNY, Vol. 10, No. 5, May 1954. Warszawa, Poland.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3, No. 12, Dec. 1954, Uncl.

CICHOWICZ, L.

The first scientific earth measurements and units of length accepted by Eratosthenes.
p. 322.
Vol 11, no. 9, Sept. 1955. PRZEGLAD GEODEZYJNY, Warsaw, Poland.

So: Eastern European Accession. Vol 5, no. 4, April 1956

CICHOWICZ, L.

SCIENCE

Periodical: GEODEZJA I KARTOGRAFIA. Vol. 7, no. 1, 1958.

CICHOWICZ, L. Study of the azimuthal method of simultaneous determination of geographical coordinates and an object's azimuth by the observation of stars at a constant distance. p. 34.

Monthly List of East European Acessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 3, May 1959
Unclass.

CICHOWICZ, L.

A method of simultaneous determination of the hour (longitude) and the azimuth based on the observation of stars at an altitude equal to their declination. p. 214

GEODEZJA I KARTOGRAFIA. (polska Akademia Nauk. Komitet Geodezji)
Warsawa. Vol. 7, no. 4, 1958
Poland/

Monthly List of East European Accessions Index(EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, no. 6, June 1959
Uncl.

S/035/62/000/002/027/052
A001/A101

AUTHOR: Cichowicz, L.

TITLE: Activities of Polish stations for observations of artificial Earth's satellites in 1957-1959

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 2, 1962, 68, abstract 2A576 ("Biul. polskich obserwacji sztuczn. satelitow", 1960, no. 1, 13-17, Polish)

TEXT: The Polish service for observations of artificial Earth's satellites began its activity in the first days after putting the first sputnik (1957α) into orbit. Observations were conducted first at university observatories, then by amateur centers. In the beginning of 1958 the Polish Commission of IGY raised the question on establishing stations for observations of artificial Earth's satellites and coordination of their activities. When 80 AT1 telescopes were obtained from the USSR and representatives of the Commission were correspondingly trained in Moscow and Pulkovo, one more group of special stations for observations of artificial Earth's satellites was organized in military units. This resulted in 11 stations for observations of artificial

Card 1/2

S/035/62/000/002/027/052
A001/A101

Activities of Polish stations ...

Earth's satellites since the mid-year 1958 in Poland; they were registered in the "Kosmos" center in Moscow under numbers 151-161. All those stations carried out about 1,000 observations of the Soviet artificial satellites: 1957α, 1957α_2, 1957β, 1958δ, as well as 1958 δ_2, from the fall of 1957 till the end of 1959. The State Hydrologo-Meteorological Institute transmitted and received telegrams on observations of satellites. Observations with AT1 telescopes were conducted by the "optical barrier" method. In addition to visual observations, radio observations of the satellite 1958δ_2 were carried out, which were used by Professor Mancharskiy for studying laws of radio wave propagation. Observations of artificial Earth's satellites were conducted in cooperation with Soviet astronomers; these arrived in Poland to convey their experience. In 1959 a certain reorganization of the Service was carried out, and only 8 stations were left. Some of them will be conducting photographic observations with precision cameras.

Ye. Kokhan

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

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P/028/60/009/003/001/002
A056/A126

AUTHORS: Cichowicz, Ludosław and Zieliński, Janusz

TITLE: Observation of artificial earth satellites positions, and determination of geographic co-ordinates of subsatellitic points

PERIODICAL: Geodezja i Kartografia, v. 9, no. 3 - 4, 1960, 159 - 196

TEXT: Recalling the sciences for which new developments may be obtained through the study of artificial satellites: geophysics, astronomy, biology and medicine, telecommunications, etc., the authors consider the particular case of geodesy, cartography, geodetic astronomy and navigation. Among the most important astronomical-geodetic data received through observation of those satellites, the authors quote: (1) - determination of the flattening of the ellipsoid (1/297.5 ± 0.5 as computed in USSR - 1/298.2 in USA), (2) - Shape of the geoid and distribution of internal masses, (3) - New methods of relating the geometric centers of the ellipsoid to the center of inertia of the earth, (4) - Intercontinental connections - nautic and aerial navigation -, (5) - Accurate determination of time, (6) - Map drawing of isolated regions, by way of radiolocation measurements, and (7) - Verification of certain consequences of the theory of relativity. The au-

Card 1/ 3

thors give then a short description of the methods in use in the different stations were the observation of the satellites is presently carried out: visual, methodic and photographic observation. In Poland, since the spring of 1958, 10 stations for visual observation are operating, among which 2 carry out also photographic observation, and 1 radio observation. At the beginning of 1960, a permanent observation has started at the University of Polytechnic stations of Warsaw, Kraków, Poznań, Wrocław, the station PTMA of Danzig, the planetarium of Chorzów and the station Zegrze. The Polish service is coordinated by the International Committee for Geophysical Collaboration under the presidency of PAN, and works within the USSR net (KOSMOS). It cooperates closely with the sputnik-department of the Państwowy Instytut Hydrologiczno-Meteorologiczny (State Institute of Hydrology-Meteorology) which insure the connections between Kosmos, the International Committee and the various stations. Those general remarks are followed by an abbreviated determination of the formulas necessary to compute the orbit of an artificial satellite, its time variations and its perturbations. In the second part, the authors give a numerical example of the computation of the geographical positions and elevations above the terrestrial surface of 1958 δ 2 (head of Sputnik III). The data were given by the observatory of Zegrze (Observation of Artificial Satellites, station no 157). These data were incomplete, and the fact that the sputnik was not visible at night in Poland from its launching (15/5/58) till half-June

and later due to bad weather - did not allow positional observations. The computations have consequently been established from the data published by "IGY World Data Center A., Rockets and Satellites, No. 6, Washington 1958". The comparison of the results obtained with the data published later show few and minor discrepancies only. There are 6 figures, 13 tables and 17 references: 13 Soviet-bloc and 4 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publications read as follows: (Ref. 8: IGY World data Center A. No. 6, Washington 1958.)

ASSOCIATION: Katedra Astronomii Geodezyjnej, Politechniki Warszawskiej (Department of Geodetic Astronomy, Warsaw Polytechnic)

CICHOWICZ, L.

Determination of the geographical latitude including the meridian mark from azimuthal observations of stars in the vicinity of the first vertical. Postepy astronom 9 no.4:227-233 O-D '61.

CICHOWICZ, L.

A conference on the observation of artificial Earth satellites in Moscow, January 20-27, 1961. Postepy astronom 9 no.3:187-189 '61.

CICHOWICZ, L.

Determination of the geographical latitude together with the azimuth of Mira from azimuth observations of stars in the vicinity of the first vertical circle. Postepy astronom 9 no.4:227-233 '61.

CICHOWICZ, Ludoslaw

Determination of the geographic latitude together with the Mira azimuth from azimuth measurements of stars in the vicinity of the 1st vertical. Pt. 2. Geod i kart 10 no.2:119-150 '61.

CICHOWICZ, Ludoslaw

Peaceful utilization of the artificial satellites.
Pt. 1. Przegl geol 10 no.11:582-586 N '62.

1. Komitet Miedzynarodowej Wspolpracy Geofizycznej, Polska Akademia Nauk, Warszawa.

S/035/62/000/009/001/060
A001/A101

AUTHOR: Cichowicz, Ludoslaw

TITLE: An ancient astronomical observatory in Peking

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 9, 1962, 5, abstract 9A11 ("Problemy", 1962, v. 18, no. 3, 202 - 211, Polish)

TEXT: This is a brief description, with illustrations, of the main instruments of the ancient Peking Observatory (celestial spheres, quadrants, armillary spheres, sextant, solar clocks, etc.). For comparison, a photograph is presented which shows the reconstruction of Copernicus astronomical instruments performed in the Warsaw Polytechnic Institute under supervision of T. Pshipkovskiy. Short information is given on the history of the Peking Observatory.

Yu. P.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

CICHOWICZ, Ludoslaw, dr.

Symposiums on research concerning cosmic space. Problemy 18 no.8:588-591 '62.

CICHOWICZ, Ludoslaw, dr inz.

Satellite triangulation. Przegl geod 34 no.11:449-451 N '62

CICHOWICZ, Ludoslaw

Peaceful utilization of artificial satellites. II. Przegl geol 10 no.12:636-641 D '62.

1. Komitet Miedzynarodowej Wspolpracy Geofizycznej, Polska Akademia Nauk, Warszawa.

CICHOWICZ, L.

The artificial earth satellite for astronomical measurements. Postepy astronom 11 no.1:89-90 '63.

CICHOWICZ, Ludoslaw, dr

Artificial celestial bodies. Problemy 19 no.2:111-123 '63.

CICHOWICZ, Ludoslaw, dr

International observation services of artificial earth satellites.
Problemy 19 no.2:130-133 '63.

CICHOWICZ, Ludoslaw; LATKA, Kazimierz

The geodetic, geophysical, and astronomical earth satellites. Przegl geod 35 no.1:4-6 Ja '63.

CICHOWICZ, Ludoslaw

Trigonometric formulas of satellite spherical astronomy. Geod i kart 14 no.1:3-36 '65.

L 30064-65 EEO-2/EWT(d)/FBD/FSF(h)/FSS-2/EWT(1)/FS(v)-3/EEC(k)-2/EWA(d)/
T-2/EEC(c)-2/BED-2 Pn-4/Po-4/Pa-4/Pac-4/Pg-4/Pae-2/Pk-4/Pl-4 GW/WR
ACCESSION NR: AP4047624 P/0002/64/000/004/0186/0192

63
60
B

AUTHOR: Cichowicz, L.

TITLE: Tracking of artificial earth satellites in Poland

SOURCE: Nauka Polska, no. 4, 1964, 186-192

TOPIC TAGS: artificial earth satellite, satellite tracking, tracking station

ABSTRACT: The paper contains information on the Polish contribution to the international effort at satellite tracking. The recent history of this work is presented in terms of the international cooperation in this field, and the names of the observatories and tracking stations and their directors are given. The present Polish satellite observation network consists of 12 stations registered with the international network of the Committee on Space Research (COSPAR) and numbered from 1151 to 1162. Photographs of the tracking cameras used at stations 1154 (Poznan), 1151 (Wroclaw), 1159 and 1160 (Warsaw) are provided. In the last year or so, the activity of Polish stations has expanded from purely observational work to experimental studies and investigations done in cooperation with the SSSR Academy of Sciences. The author concludes by stating that, although the instruments employed still require improvement, the Polish contribution (about 30,000 position measurements of about

Card 1/2

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50 American and Soviet satellites between 1957 and mid-1964) has been a substantial one. Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Komitet Badan Przestrzeni Kosmicznej, Polska Akademia Nauk (Committee on Space Research, Polish Academy of Sciences); Komitet Miedzynarodowej Wspolpracy Geofizycznej, Polska Akademia Nauk (Committee on International Geophysical Cooperation, Polish Academy of Sciences)

SUBMITTED: 00Jun64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: SV

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

CICHOWICZ, Ludoslaw

Most recent aspects of three-dimensional satellite geodesy. Geod i kart 13 no.4:261-277 '64.

CICHOWICZ, Ludoslaw

Polish optical observations and studies. Przegl techn 85 no.44:
7 1 N '64

CICHOWICZ, L.

A symposium and colloquium on the European triangulation satellite network held in Paris in December 1964. Postepy astronom 13 no.2:129-132 '65.

L 33018-66 UJP(c) GW

ACC NR: AP6024131 SOURCE CODE: PO/0028/65/014/004/0239/0242

AUTHOR: Cichowicz, Ludoslaw--Tsikhovich, Lyudoslav

ORG: none

TITLE: Use of tables of the natural functions tan x/2 and tan sup 2 x/2 in trigonometry and astronomy

SOURCE: Geodezja i kartografia, v. 14, no. 4, 1965, 239-242

TOPIC TAGS: trigonometry, astronomy, function

ABSTRACT: The article discusses the advisability of using in spherical trigonometry and astronomy second-order trigonometric formulas which operate as a tangent function of half of the angular element and assure better precision. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 12, 03 / SUBM DATE: none / SOV REF: 001 / OTH REF: 001

Card 1/1

CICHOWICZ, L.

Works of COSPAR Group I: Tracking and Telemetry. Postepy astronom 12 no.1:55-56 '64.

CICHOWICZ, Ludoslaw, dr. inz.

Satellite triangulation. Przegl geod 35 no.10:411-413 O '63.

CICHOWICZ, Ludoslaw; ZONN, Wlodzimierz

Poland's contributions in cosmic space research. Postepy astronom 12 no.3:189-194 '64.

PROSINSKI, Stanislaw; CICHOWICZ, Zofia; PAPRZYCKI, Oswald

Surface treatment of porous fiberboard to protect it from moisture. Roczniki wyz szkola rol Poznan 16:101-123 '63.

1. Department of Chemical Technology of Wood, College of Agriculture, Poznan.

KUBICA, Jozef; BUKOWSKA, Barbara; CICHOWLAS, Zofia

Behavior of intestinal flora in acute radiation sickness in rats. Acta microbiol. Pol. 11 no.1/2:111-118 '62.

1. Z Wojskowego Instytutu Higieny i Epidemiologii im. Gen. Karola Kaczkowskiego w Warszawie.

(RADIATION INJURY exper) (INTESTINES microbiol)

CICHOWSKA, Zofia, mgr inz.

Fundamentals of the Nyquist criterion based on conformal mapping properties. Automatyka Gliwice no.1:33-45 '61.

1. Zaklad Teorii Regulacji, Politechnika Slaska, Gliwice

CICHOWSKI, A., inz.

Cleaning of the BVF carburetor. Pt. 2. Motor 12 no.3:7 20 Ja '63.

CICHOWSKI, A.

The p 70 Zwickau automobiles. Biuletyn. p.X.

(MOTORYZACJA. Vol. 12, No. 6, June 1957. Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, No. 10, October 1957. Uncl.

CICHOWSKI, Andrzej, inz.

Popular technological books require proper care. Przegl techn no.50:12 14 D '60.

STEINER, Miroslaw, inz., kandydat nauk technicznych; CICHOWSKI, Andrzej, mgr inz. [translator]

Evaluation of the riding comfort in automobiles. Techn motor 13 no.8:245-251 Ag'63.

1. Vyzkumny Ustav Dopravni, Praha, CSSR.

Cichowski, H.

3875

887.18 : 677.466.064

Rozenthal S., Cichowski H. Improving Impregnation of Fabrics from Wool-Like and Mixed Synthetic Fibres.

„Impregnacja uszlachetniające tkanin z włókien sztucznych wełnopodobnych i mieszanych". (Prace Inst. Włókien No. III), Warszawa, 1954. PWT, 6 pp., 2 tabs.

Laboratorial research and factory tests over improving-impregnation of fabrics from synthetic wool-like fibres have demonstrated that the quality of the fabrics can be considerably raised by mixed treatment (resins and Velan products). Dry- and wet-strength is enhanced, water-absorptivity and creasing is diminished, with a concomitant inconsiderable diminution of the degree of shrinking, which in turn entails a slightly greater brittleness in the fabric. This is a drawback which cannot be avoided in treatment with resins, but, since the other qualities of the fabric are improved, it is of no great importance. The results of friction tests support this point of view. Investigations of treated fabrics demonstrated the possibility of substituting treated non-wool fabrics for those containing wool, the former being also less apt to crease than fabrics containing up to 30 per cent of wool.

(1)

CICHOWSKI, Henryk; KUBIAK, Bozena

Evaluation of auxiliary means and the durability in preparing antielectrostatic products from synthetic fibers. Przegl wlokien 17 no.7:Suppl:Biul inst wlokien 15 no.6:1-3 Jl '63.

WYDRZYCKI, S.; CICHOWSKI, Z.

"The shape of cross sections of viscose fibers."

p. 456 (Przemysl Chemiczny) Vol. 12, no. 8, Aug. 1956
Warsaw, Poland

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4, April 1958

Z CICHOWSKI

Shape of the cross section of viscose fibers. S. Wyd- rzycki and Z. Cichowski (Zaklad Włókien Sztucznych, Tomaszowak, Poland). *Przemysl Chem.* 35, 460-62(1959). —Photomicrographs are presented of viscose fibers, which have been prepd. by aid of baths contg. various amts. of Na_2SO_4 and (or) H_2SO_4 and (or) $ZnSO_4$, and the state of ripening of the viscose was investigated with respect to the fiber cross sections obtained. Identical shapes of such cross sections can be obtained under various spinning conditions, because the shape of the cross section depends mainly upon the properties of the external pellicle at the moment of spinning and on the ratio (rate of disappearance of plasticity of pellicle)/(rate of coagulation of the internal stream of viscose). The chemicals show their influence only, as far as they affect these phys. phenomena. Werner Jacobsen

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CICHOWSKI, Zbigniew

Influence of the conditions for spinning of rayon upon the hardness of the reeling on the spinning spool. Polimery tworzywa wieloczast 7 no.2:64-68 F '62

1. Laboratorium Badawcze, Tomaszowskie Zaklady Wlokien Sztucznych, Tomaszow.

S/081/62/000/024/042/052
B106/B186

AUTHOR: Cichowski, Zbigniew

TITLE: Effect of precipitation conditions of viscose rayon on the winding tightness

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 24 (II), 1962, 948, abstract 24P988 (Polimery, tworzywa wielkocząsteczkowe, v. 7, no. 2, 1962, 64-68 [Pol.; summaries in Eng. and Russ.])

TEXT: The relation between transverse and longitudinal shrinkage and swelling of fibers was determined. The optimum ratio between swelling and longitudinal shrinkage is given. The authors determined the effect of H_2SO_4, Na_2SO_4, and $ZnSO_4$ concentrations in the spinning baths, and that of viscose ripening, on the fiber shrinkage. Economic and technological data established during the production are given. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

S/081/62/000/024/041/052
B106/B186

AUTHOR: Cichowski, Zbigniew

TITLE: The role of zinc in the decomposition of xanthogenates in acid media

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 24 (II), 1962, 947-948, abstract 24P986 (Polimery, tworzywa wielkoczasteczkowe, v. 7, no. 3, 1962, 92-97 [Pol.; summaries in Eng. and Russ.])

TEXT: The decomposition of ethyl xanthogenic acid and cellulose xanthogenic acid was studied. Conclusion: The reaction of Zn and cellulose xanthogenate takes place over the whole cross section of the fiber. Skin formation is assumed to be due to the coagulation of cellulose xanthogenate in the outer part of the fiber in the presence of the zinc ion. Later on, Zn^{2+} ions penetrate into the interior. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

CICHOWSKI, Zbigniew

Role of zinc in the decomposition process of xanthates in an acidic medium. Polimery 7 no.3:92-97 Mr '62.

1. Tomaszowskie Zaklady Wlokien Sztucznych, Laboratorium Badawcze, Tomaszow.

CICHOWSKI, Zbigniew

Side reactions in xanthating processes of alkali cellulose.
Polimery tworz wielk 8 no.3:105-107 Mr '63.

1. Tomaszowskie Zaklady Wlokien Sztucznych, Laboratorium Badawcze, Tomaszow.

CICHY, J.

The work on the quartz sands in Poland based on the research works of the Polish Institute of Geology. Biuletyn. p.11.

(PRZEGLAD ODLEWNICTWA. Vol. 7, No. 5, May 1957. Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL)LC. Vol. 6, No. 10, October 1957. Uncl.

CICHY, Jan, mgr

Vocational courses for technical inspectors and laboratory workers of technical inspection for the utilization of molding sands. Przegl odlew 12 no.1:Suppl.:Biul inf Inst odlew 12 no.1/2:4 '62.

Cichy, KAROL

POLAND/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application, Part 3. - Treatment of Natural Gases and Mineral Oil, Motor and Rocket Fuel, Lubricants. H-22

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 7, 1958, 22714

Author : Edward Waligorski, Karol Cichy

Inst : -

Title : Acid Petroleum Asphalts as Fuel for Mineral Oil Refineries.

Orig Pub : Gospod. weglem, 1956, 5, No 9, 193-195

Abstract : The composition and the physical-chemical description of acid petroleum asphalts accumulated at a mineral oil refinery in Poland are presented. A 3 month experiment of burning petroleum asphalt mixed with coal (grains 0 to 10 mm) in the ratio of 30 : 70 in an installation of the Wilcox and Babcock type did not show any corrosion. Taking into consideration the experiment of burning fresh acid petroleum asphalts in fireboxes of mineral oil refineries, the conclusion was arrived at that it is possible to use

Card 1/2

Cichy, Karol

POLAND / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Application, Part 3. - Treatment of Natural Gases and Mineral Oils, Motor and Rocket Fuel, Lubricants. H-23

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khim., No 14, 1958, No 48075.

Author : Karol Cichy.
Inst :-
Title : Collection and Regeneration of Used Up Oils.

Orig Pub : Nafta (Polska), 1956, 12, No 4, 103-104.

Abstract : Considerations concerning the rationalization of collecting and purifying of used up lubricating oils with a brief discussion of regeneration methods.

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CICHY, Marian, mgr inz.

High-speed combustion engines in seagoing vessels. Bud okretowe Warszawa 8 no.1:21-24 Ja '63.

1. Politechnika, Gdansk.

CICHY, Marian, dr inz.

Pressure control of the air-fuel mixture in combustion engines with injected gasoline. Przegl mech 22 no.21: 672 10 N '63.

1. Katedra Silnikow Spalinowych, Politechnika, Gdansk.

CICHY, Marian, dr inz.

Influence of the operational properties of an engine on accelerating the automobile. Pt. 1. Techn motor 14 no. 1: 12-17 Ja '64.

1. Technical University, Gdansk.

CICHY, Marian, dr inz.

Influence of the operational properties of an engine on accelerating the automobile. Pt. 2. Techn motor 14 no. 2:57-64 F '64.

1. Technical University, Gdansk.

WOLOSZYN, Julian; CICHY, Tadeusz

Distribution curves of yearly amounts of precipitation in the city of Wroclaw. Przegl geofiz 6 no. 4:243-250'61

1. Katedra Budownictwa Wodnego, Wyzsza Szkola Rolnicza, Wroclaw.

CICI, A.

Grafting; advantages of crossbreeding trees. p. 11.

Vol. 9. no. 7, July 1955
PER BUJQESINE SOCIALISTE
Tirane, Albania

So: East European Accession Vol. 5, No. 4 April 1956

CICI, A.

CICI, A. Fig. pests. p.19.

Vo. 10, no. 5, May 1956, PER BUJQESINE SOCIALISTE, Tirane, Albania

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 10, Oct. 1956.

ALBANIA/Cultivated Plants. Fruits. Berries.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 15, 1958, 68358

Author : Cici, A. D.
Inst : -
Title : Early-Ripening Peach Strains Growing in Albania.

Orig Pub : Bujqestine socialiste, 1957, 11, No 1, 18-19

Abstract : The morphological characteristics of Albanian early-ripening peach trees as well as peach fruits are described here. The earliest-maturing strain is Lule mayit. It ripens at the end of May and transports well. At the Lapran nursery, the Georgian Beauty and Carmen strains are reproduced. The fruit of the former ripen at the end of June, directly after the Admiral

Card : 1/2

ALBANIA/Cultivated Plants. Fruits. Berries. H

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 15, 1958, 68358

Devey, while the fruits of the Carmen variety ripen in the middle of July. The Carmen variety requires a warm climate and fresh sandy-clay soil. The Unita variety produces fruit of high quality which ripen in the interval period of the ripening times of Amsden and Admiral Devey varieties. Transportation of this juicy, aromatic, and sweet fruit strain affects it unfavorably. -- V. M. Barzykin

Card : 2/2

CICIC, Safet

Geologic structure of the terrain in the valleys of the Lim and Cehotina Rivers (Western Sandzak). Geol glas BiH 7:45-67 '63.

CICIC, Safet

The Eocene and Miocene in the area between the Humci and Maoca villages, western Majevica Mountains. Geol glas BiH 9:33-46 '64.

1. Submitted June 1, 1964.

CICIC, S

CICIS, S. Need for further technical trainir of textile technicians. p. 486

Vol. 4, No. 5, May 1955
TEKSTIL
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Zagreb

So: MONTHLY LIST OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS, (EEAL), Vol. 4, No. 9, Sept. 1955

CICIC, S.

CICIC, S. Yugoslav standards for textiles and standard methods in testing textiles. p. 119. Nos. 7, 9-10; July. Sept.-Oct. 1955

Vol. 10, No. 5, May 1955
STANDARDIZACIJA.
TECHNOLOGY
Beograd, Yugoslavia

So: East European Accessions, Vol. 5, No. 5, May 1956

CICIC, S.

Study of durability and strength of textile fabrics.

P. 218 (TEKSTILNA INDUSTRIJA) (Beograd, Yugoslavia) Vol.4, no. 6/7, June/July 1956

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC Vol. 7, No.5. 1958

CICIC, S.

Some problems related to the structure and density of textile fabrics.p. 524.

(TEKSTIL. Vol. 6, No. 6, June 1957, Zagreb, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) Lc. Vol. 6, No. 10, October1957. Uncl.

CICIN-SAIN, Ratko, inz. (Rijeka)

Problems relative to the construction of a wharf in the bay of Bakar.
Gradevinar 15 no.4:118-122 Ap '63.